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account of all insects known to be in any way destructive to the strawberry, but also contains accounts of the wheat-bulb worm, the wheat straw worm, notes on insects affecting sorghum and broom-corn. The black-headed grass maggot, a species of Sciara, is also described, the fly not having been bred. The report closes with notes on the black fruit weevil, on the green apple-leaf hopper and the lesser apple-leaf folder. The life-histories of the following insects are new to science: *Meromyza americana*, *Cacœcia obsoletana*, *Lygus lineolaris*, *Derœocoris rapidus*, *Scelodonta pubescens*. The new species described are *Cœlinius meromyzæ*, *Chaitophorus flavus* and *Siphonophora minor*.

The field work, the laboratory researches and the practical hints in this report offer little subject of criticism. It is to be hoped that a long series of such reports will be issued by the State, as those which have thus far appeared are in every way creditable to the State and its entomologist, and we know they are duly appreciated by the entomological and horticultural public.

CATALOGUE OF AQUATIC MAMMALS OF THE UNITED STATES.[1] By F. W. True.—This paper includes a catalogue of the species of Cetacea, Sirenia and Pinnipedia of the coasts of North America, with notes and some observations on their distribution and habits. It will be found useful to mammalogists and other students of the subject. American cetology has lagged behind other departments for two reasons. It was first undertaken by the reviewer, who went to much expense and labor in collecting skeletons of whales and other forms. These were unfortunately presented to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and the department falling into incompetent hands, the material became practically inaccessible, so that the project of working up the subject had to be abandoned. The writer has long felt that he owed this explanation to the cultivators of the subject, in order to account for the very imperfect condition in which he left the literature, and also for the fact that some of the material is not now to be found. The second cause of the delay has been the ill health of Professor J. A. Allen, of Cambridge, who took up the subject next. We hope that Mr. Allen will be able to resume the pen which he laid down too soon for the good of American science.

A few points in Dr. True's catalogue admit of criticism. In referring to the type specimen of the *Megaptera osphyia* Cope, he says that in mounting the specimen all the vertebræ, except the atlas, have been reversed. He then adds, "I am convinced, from careful measurements, that the great height of the dorsal and lumbar neural spines, on which the species is mainly based, is a misapprehension," etc. The following quotation from my description of the species, shows that Dr. True is guilty of an inaccuracy as to the grounds on which the species was distinguished: "The shorter head and fins, the peculiarly high neural spines and peculiarities of the cervical vertebræ, would seem to distinguish this [species] from the *longimana*." I add that since my description was written, the museum at Niagara Falls, where the specimen is preserved, has been rebuilt, and the skeleton very probably remounted by an inexperienced person.

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[1] From the report of the United States exhibit in the International Fisheries Exhibition of London in 1883. Washington, 1884.

Dr. True and others are correct in the supposition that my *Hyperoödon semijunctus* is a Ziphius, as I have known for a long time, and had supposed I had published. The *Agaphelus gibbosus* must be withdrawn from the list of authentic species. The bones which I referred to it are probably those of *Balænoptera rostrata*. The characters of the animal in the flesh were given me by persons whom I supposed to be trustworthy, but who may have been mistaken. The species may, however, be the *Balæna gibbosa* of the old authors. Dr. True is not always consistent in his nomenclature. Thus he adopts the name *Phocæna brachycium*, the first name of the species which was published with a description. The species had previously been named *P. americana* without description. The history of the name *Balæna cisarctica* is the same. It was first described under this name, though it had probably already received the catalogue name *B. biscayensis*, without description. Dr. True adopts the latter name. The name *B. cisarctica* should, by the rules of nomenclature, be allowed to stand, and is also much the better one. It has been adopted by American authorities, as Gill, Allen, Holder, etc.—*E. D. Cope.*

WINCHELL'S REPORT ON THE GEOLOGY OF MINNESOTA.[1]—The more notable features of this annual report are Steng and Kloos' paper on the crystalline rocks of Minnesota, which is dated Giessen and Hanover, August, 1876. Besides presenting notes of rock outcrops in Central Minnesota, Mr. Warren Upham reports on the glacial lake, Agassiz, the area and depth of which are thus described, its old beaches being well described and indicated on a map: "When this glacial lake attained its greatest extent, just before it found an outlet into Hudson bay, over the melting ice-sheet, its length from south to north was probably greater than Lake Superior; but its area was only half or two-thirds that of Lake Superior because of its less average width. At the time of the formation of its highest beach, the depth of Lake Agassiz above the Lake of the Woods was some 200 feet; above the Red River valley, at our northern boundary, 450; and above Lake Winnipeg about 600 feet."

Mr. Upham does not accept Gen. Warren's view that the drainage of this region was directed southward by an elevation of the land considerably above its present height north-east of Lake

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[1] *The Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota.* The eleventh annual report for the year 1882. N. H. WINCHELL, State geologist. Minneapolis, 1884. 8vo, pp. 219, with two maps.